

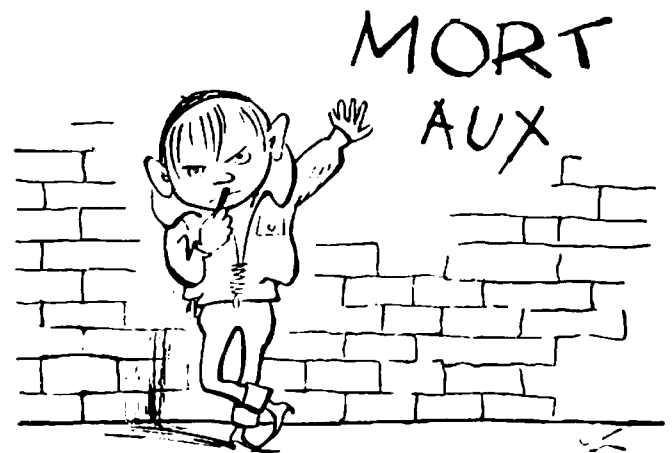
## • Abroad •

(The BULLETIN here makes available to American readers the key texts of four remarkable statements unpublished by the American press.)

**Munich, Germany.** The interview with Paratroop General Jacques Massu, which brought on his transfer and thereby precipitated the Algerian crisis, was published by *Suddeutsche Zeitung*. Massu, when asked whether de Gaulle had "a clear conception" on Algeria, replied: "Not that I know of, and if he has, it is not ours. De Gaulle doesn't understand Moslems. If we go along as we have been doing, they will interpret it as weakness on our part." Among the Army's ideas for the conduct of the war he included: "Special courts in Algeria, empowered to pronounce final sentence without appeal to Paris. That is the only way to counter the FLN . . . To encourage Arab friends of France to resist the rebels, we must distribute land to those who are willing to defend themselves. And we have got to feed the hungry." He added the sentence that so roused de Gaulle's fury: "We [of the Army] no longer understand President de Gaulle's policy. In 1958 de Gaulle was the only man at our disposal. The Army perhaps committed a mistake. The Army had no notion that he would pursue such a policy . . . Our greatest deception has been in watching General de Gaulle turn into a man of the Left." The German interviewer [Hans Kempfski] notes that the meeting had been arranged by General Challe, then commandant in Algeria, who himself remarked: "Don't forget that we—the Army—are in Algeria and that we shall never leave."

**Paris, France.** Jacques Soustelle's declaration on his dismissal from the de Gaulle government: "I have been excluded from the Government to the applause of those who have never forgiven me the part I played in the establishment of the new regime. There is no reason for the exclusion other than the attachment that I feel to the cause of *Algérie Française*. On this point nothing and no one can weaken my conviction. I can only obey my conscience . . . I reiterate more vigorously than ever the warnings that I have given in vain so many times recently. First, nothing worth while will be done in Algeria so long as the rigors of republican law are not visited on the Communists and defeatists who are accomplices of the FLN, whose impunity has forced into despair the unfortunate victims of terrorism, and whose insults are demoralizing the Army. Next, I consider dangerous any policy of repression and revenge which may be applied against French people, even those who have been led astray [i.e., the Algiers insurgents] so long as terrorists guilty of frightful crimes are spared. Lastly, I recall to mind that France has only one enemy in Algeria, the *fellagha*, and it is against them that all the forces of the State must be deployed if it is desired that the Algerian peoples, delivered from terror, shall be able freely to choose for France when the day comes."

**London, England.** From the penultimate installment, in the *Times*, of Anthony Eden's *Memoirs*: "During the first four days after the Anglo-French attack in Suez the Soviets . . . remained extremely quiet and restrained. Their first intervention at the Security Council . . . did not condemn the Anglo-French action as Mr. Cabot Lodge's resolution had done. To them it seemed unthinkable that the U.S. should not be as mindful of the interests of its allies as Soviet Russia was prepared to be of hers. There might be a catch in it somewhere . . . Reassured on this point, and encouraged by the failure for several days even to discuss Hungary in the Security Council, the Russians felt that they could snarl with the pack."



Carrefour

"Let's see . . . death to who this time?"

**Venice, Italy.** From the extraordinary sermon delivered January 7 by Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore: "While Cain can still massacre Abel without anyone's noticing it; while entire nations are still held in slavery without anyone's coming to the defense of the oppressed; while, three years after the Hungarian revolt, the blood-letting still continues with the condemnation to death of students, peasants and workers guilty of having loved a freedom that was stamped out by foreign tanks, without the world's showing any horror at so great a crime—while such things persist it is impossible to speak of a true peace, but only of a consent to a massacre . . . No one is horrified at shaking hands with the new anti-Christ. On the contrary, there is a race to see who can grab them first, and first exchange affectionate smiles. When Hitler came to Rome, the Pope left the city. Today everyone, even those who criticized him at the time, agrees that he was entirely correct, and that that was the least that should have been done not just by a Pope, but by any man of honor and humanity when dealing with those who have killed thousands of innocents and spread terror among the people . . . Can a Christian, faced with a butcher of Christians, with those who are not content to deny God but insult Him and torture His servants and children—can a Christian smile and be friendly? Can a Christian ally himself with the auxiliaries and followers of those who struggle to impose such a regime of anti-Christian terror within the nations still free?"

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